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SYNTAX AND SEMATNTICS OF VERBS OF TRANSFER IN TAMIL

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1. Introduction

The verbs grouped here express in general 'TRANSFER' of an object. A transfer typically requires three arguments: the object transferred, the giver/looser and the receiver/gainer. Some of the verbs grouped here may fail to receive all the three arguments, but their presence will be felt in the interpretation of their meanings. The transfer could be distinguished into two based on whether the giver/loser is the nominative-subject or receiver/gainer is the nominative-subject. They form two directionally opposite groups and the typical cases of the two transfers can be described as follows:

1. Subject causes Object to move to Receiver.
2. Subject causes Object to move from Possessor.

Accordingly these verbs can be sub-grouped under two heads:

1. Verbs of LOSING.
2. Verbs of GAINING.

'Losing' and 'loser/giver' are used in broader senses covering a range of verbs denoting giving, loosing, throwing, pouring out, dropping, etc and a range of participants respectively. Similarly gaining and 'gainer/receiver' are used in a broader sense covering a range of verbs denoting getting, buying, taking, etc. and range of

participants respectively. The verbs of transfer are different from verbs of motion. The verbs of motion denote change of position/location only whereas verbs of transfer denote change of possession (i.e. change of possessor) leading to the change of position/location of the object transferred. So, the verbs of motion are typically intransitive verbs where as the verbs of transfer are typically transitive verbs. In the case of verbs of motion the subject is the moving entity whereas in the case of verbs of transfer the object is the moving entity.

2. Verbs of losing

The verbs denoting the transfer of an entity (realized in accusative form) from a possessor (realized in nominative form and functioning as subject of the verb) to a receiver/location (realized in dative form or N+iTam) are grouped here. The verbs denoting giving, sending, paying, depositing, pledging, selling, spending, throwing, pouring, dropping, placing, leaving and losing are grouped here. The following are the diagnostic features, which distinguish them from each other.

1. +ACTIVE LOOSING vs. -ACTIVE LOOSING: If the possessor of the entity loses the entity intentionally or volitionally, then the action is marked for +ACTIVE LOSING; if the possessor loses the entity non-volitionally or non-intentionally, then the action is marked for -ACTIVE LOOSING. The feature '+ACTIVE LOSING' marks the verbs koTu, taa, oppaTai, oppuvi, aLi, ii, vazangku, viniyooki, parimaaRu, anuppu, eeRRumaticey, celuttu, kaTTu, oTukku, aTai, aTakuvai, paNayamvai, aTamaanamvai, iiTuvai, ottivai, pooTu-1, iTu-1, vil, celavazi, celaviTu, eRi, viicu, ey, eevu, uuRRu, koTTu, pooTu-2, iTu-2, vai and viTu. The subject of these verbs loses the object, for example, by giving the object to somebody, depositing the object in a bank, throwing the object somewhere, etc. The feature '-ACTIVE LOSING' marks the verbs tolai, kaLai, paRikoTu and iza.
2. +SPENDING vs. -SPENDING: If one exhaust or consume ones resource, then the action is marked as +SPENDING. The verbs celavazi and celaviTu are marked by the feature '+SPENDING'.
3. +SELLING vs. -SELLING: If one transfer the entity in his possession to someone by receiving the money in return, then such action is marked for the feature +SELLING. The verb vil is marked by the feature '+SELLING'.
4. +RECORDING vs. -RECORDING: If something is transferred to somebody or somewhere, the transfer will be recorded as in the case of depositing money in a bank. The feature '+RECORDING' specifies this. The verbs of paying, depositing, and pledging are marked for the plus feature. Thus the verbs kaTTu, aTai, oTukku, celuttu, pooTu-1, aTakuvai, paNayamvai, iiTuvai and ottivai imply the feature '+RECORDING'.

5. +RECEIVER vs. -RECEIVER: If the receiver participates in the action of LOSING internally or overtly as one of the arguments of the verb, that verb is marked for the feature +RECEIVING. The verbs koTu, taa, oppaTai, oppuvi, aLi, ii, vazangku, viniyooki and parimaaRu internally or overtly take a receiver. The verbs eRi, viicu, ey, eevu, uuRRu, koTTu, pooTu, iTu, vai and viTu do not take receiver internally or overtly as one of its arguments and so are marked by the feature -RECEIVER. That is, the verbs marked for +RECEIVER are basically three-place verb with receiver as one of its arguments and verbs marked for -RECEIVIVER are basically two place verbs with the absence of a receiver.
6. +SENDING vs. -SENDING: If a one causes an object to go or to be taken from one place or person to another, then it is marked for the feature +SENDING. Sending does not imply the immediate transference of the object, whereas, giving implies the immediate transference of the object. The feature +SENDING marks the verb anuppu.

A few more verbs, which are formed by noun plus verb collocation, are also included here under the groups such as verbs of paying, depositing, pledging, etc.

3. Verbs of giving

The verbs koTu, taa, oppaTai, oppuvi, aLi, vazangku, viniyooki and prarimaaRu are grouped here. They are capable of receiving three arguments: one is the giver, which is realized as a nominative phrase, which functions as the subject of the verbs, second is the entity, which is transferred, which is realized as an accusative case phrase, which functions as the object of the verbs and the third is the receiver, which is realized as a dative case phrase or as a postpositional phrase carrying the postposition iTam. A set of verbs denotes giving in general. Certain other verbs are marked for some specific features such as +ENTRUST, +SERVE, +BENEFACTION/AWARD, +DISTRIBUTE and +SERVE.

Among the verbs grouped here, koTu and taa express giving in general. They are three place verbs capable of taking three arguments: one is the giver realized in nominative form, the other is the entity which gets transferred realized in accusative form and the third is the receiver which is either realized in dative form or in N+iTam form. taa is preferably used when the receiver is a first or second person and koTu is preferred when the receiver is a third person (at least in southern dialect of Tamil). The use of koTu with other persons as receivers is less in frequency.

avan avaL-ukkup paNam koTu-tt-aan
he she_dat money give_past_he
'He gave her money.'

avan avaL-iTam paNam koTu-tt-aan
he she_place money give_past_he
'He gave her money.'

avan en-akkup paNam ta-ndt-aan
he I_dat money give_past_he
'He gave me money.'

avan enn-iTam paNam ta-ndt-aan
he I_dat money give_past_he
'He gave me money.'

The verbs oppaTai and oppuvi are marked for the feature +ENTRUST as they imply the special sense of transferring something to somebody's custody for safekeeping or handing over somebody's property to another safely. Safekeeping implies temporary transfer and handing over implies that the giver is a mediator rather than the real giver. The use of oppuvi is restricted to written language. The receiver-argument is marked by iTam and cannot be marked by dative -ku. koTu and taa do not imply entrusting.

raaman tan viiTT-ait tan ndaNpan-iTam oppaTai-tt-u-viT-T-up/oppi-tt-u-viT-T-up puunaa ce-nR-aan
Raman his house_acc his friend_with entrust_past_par_leave_past_par Poona go_past_he
'Raman went to Poona after entrusting his house to his friend.'

raaman tan makaL-aik kaNNan-iTam oppaTai-tt-aan/oppuvi-tt-aan
Raman his daughter_acc Kannan_with entrust_past_he
'Raman entrusted his daughter to Kannan.'

raaman kaNNan ta-nd-ta paNatt-ai raataiy-iTam oppaTai-tt-aan/oppuvi-tt-aan
Raman Kannan give_past_rp money_acc Radha_with hand over_past_he
'Raman handed over to Radha the money that Kannan gave.'

*raaman tan makaLaik kaNNan-ukku oppaTai-tt-aan/oppuvi-tt-aan
Raman his daughter_acc Kannan_dat entrust_past_he

The verbs aLi, ii and vazangku are marked for the feature +BENEFACTION/AWARD as they generally denote giving something as a gift. They are also capable of receiving three arguments: one is the giver realized as a

nominative phrase, another is the entity, which is transferred, which is realized as an accusative case phrase and the third is the receiver, which is realized as a dative case phrase. iTam is not used in the place of dative -ku. ii, which is almost obsolete, is used only in the classical language to denote 'giving something as a gift'.

The use of aLi is restricted to written language to denote 'giving something as an award'. It collocates with a number of nominal elements expressing different benefits: parisaLi (parisu 'presentation'+ aLi) 'give presentation', paTTamaLi (paTTam 'degree'+aLi) 'award degree', tiirppaLi (tiirppu 'verdict'+ aLi) 'give verdict', taNTanai aLi (taNTanai 'punishment') 'give punishment', candtooSamaLi (sandtooSam 'happiness'+aLi) 'give happiness', vaakkaLi (vaakku 'promise') 'give promise', patilaLi (patil 'reply'+aLi) 'reply'. The use of vazangku is also restricted to written language. It is used with the meaning 'distribute; give present, gift, degree, verdict, punishment, etc.' vazangku differs from koTu, taa, aLi and ii by implying 'distribution or giving to more than one person' in some of its contexts.

ndaan raatai-kkup pommai paris-aLi-tt-een
I Radha-dat toy gift_give_past_I
'I presented a toy to Radha.'

*ndaan raatai_iTam pommai paris-aLi-tt-een
I Radha_with toy gift_give_past_I

ndiitipati kuRRavaaLi-kkut taNTanai aLi-tt-aar
judge offender_dat punishment give_past_he
'The judge gave punishment to the offender.'

aracan pulavarkaL-ukkup parisil ii-ndt-aan
king poets_dat gift give_past_he
'The king gave gifts to the poets.'

ndaan kuzandtaikaL-ukku miTTaay vazangk-in-een
I children_dat sweet distribute_past_I
'I distributed sweets to the children.'

maavaTTa aaTciyar maaNavarkaL-ukkup paricu vazangk-in-aar
district collector students-dat prize give_past_he
'District collector distributed prizes to the students.'

ndiitipati avaL-ukkut taNTanai vazangk-in-aar
judge she_dat punishment give_past_he
'He gave her punishment.'

viniyooki is marked for the feature +DISTRIBUTE as it implies apportioning among many by separating something into parts, units, or amounts. Its use is restricted to the administrative variety of the language to denote 'distributing things like application forms, rationed articles, etc'. pakirndtaLi and pakirndtu koTu (the compound verb formed by combining the past participle form to the verb pakir 'separate to share' with aLi 'give' and koTu 'give') are used in the non-technical sense to denote 'dividing and distributing in portion'.

kuTumpa aTTaikaL-ukku arici viniyooki-tt-anar
family cards_dat rice distribute_past_they
'They distributed rice for ration cards.'

avan tan paNatt-ai ellaam eezaikaL-ukku pakirndtaLi-tt-aan/pakirndtukoTu-tt-aan
he his money all poor people_dat distribute_past_he
'He distributed his money among poor.'

The verb parimaaRu is marked for the feature +SERVE. parimaaRu expresses serving meal while the diners are seated and dining.

avaL avan-ukkuc caappaaTu parimaaR-in-aaL
she he_dat meals serve_past_she
'She served him meal.'

The following table gives the syntactic and semantic features of the verbs of this group.

Verb	Meaning	Participant	Surface realization of Receiver/goal and its functions	Surface realization of Receiver/Gaol and its function	Surface realization of the entity which is transferred and its function	Sub-categoriz.
koTu	give	Giver reciever and the entity which is transferre	The reciever is either realized as a dative case phrase or as a dative case	The entityu, which is transferred, is realized as an accusativecase [phrase and	koTu: V.+[NP-kku/NP-iTam+NP-(ai_-]	

		d	phrase or as a postpositional phrase carrying the postposition iTam	it functions as the object of the verb.		
taa	give	"	"	"	"	taa: V.+[NP-kku/NP-iTam NP-(ai)-]
oppaTai	entrust something to somebody	"	"	The receiver is realized as a postpositional phrase carrying the postposition iTam	„	oppaTai- V. + [NP-iTam+NP-ai-]
oppuvi	"	"	"	"	"	oppuvi V. +[NP-iTam+NP-ai-]
aLi	give as a presentation	"	"	The receiver is realized as a case phase marked for dative case.	"	a:Li V. +[NP-kku NP-ai-]
vazangku	give as a presentation	"	"	"	"	vazangku V.+[MP-kku NP-(ai)-]
viniyooki	distribute	"	"	"	"	viniyooki V.+[NP-kku NP-(ai)-]
parimaaR	serve	"	"	"	"	parimaaR

u						u V.+[NP-kku NP-(ai)-]

4. Verb of Sending

The verb anuppu and eeRRumaticey are marked for '+SENDING'. They denote an action causing an entity to change its location leading to change of possession and position. They imply the action of an agent or sometimes an agency or instrumentality that initiates passage of one to another typically by ordering or directing or by using force. They do not imply the immediate transfer of the object and thus differs from the verbs of giving. One can suppose a distance between the giver and receiver. Like most of the verbs of transfer, anuppu and eeRRumaticey are also a three-place verb in which the sender is realized as a nominative case phrase, which functions as the subject of the verbs, the receiver is realized as a dative case phrase and the entity which is transferred, is realized as an accusative case phrase, which functions as the object of the verbs. The dative ukku cannot be replaced by iTam to denote the same meaning. eeRRumaticey denotes sending especially of heavy goods or articles specifically by ship or more generally by any normal commercial transportation channel. eeRRumaticey takes a location as the receiver rather than a person.

avan avaL-ukkuk kaTitam anupp-in-aan
he she_dat letter send_past_he
'He sent her a letter.'

ndaan avaL-ai viiTT-ukku anupp-in-een
I she_acc house_dat send_past_I
'I sent her home.'

avarkaL candtiran-ukku eevukaNai anupp-in-aarkaL
they moon_dat rocket send_past_they
'They sent a rocket to moon.'

?avan avaL-iTam kaTitam anupp-in-aan
he she_with letter send_past_he
'He sent the letter through her.'

indtiyaa amerikkaav-ukku carkkarai eeRRumaticey-t-atu
India America_dat sugar export_past_it
'India exported sugar to America.'

The following table shows the syntactic and semantic features of these verbs.

Verb	Meaning	Participant	Surface realization of Giver/Source and its functions	Surface realization of Receiver/Goal and its function	Surface realization of the entity which is transferred and its function	Sub-categoriz.
anuppu	send	Giver (i.e. sender) reciever and the entity which is transferred	The giver (i.e. sender) is realized as a nominative phrase and it functions as the subject of the verb.	The receiver realized as a dative case phase.	The entity, which is transferred, is realized as an accusative case phrase and it functions as the object of the verb.	anuppu V.+[NP-kku+NP-(ai)-]
eeRRumati cey	export	"	"	"	"	eeRRumati V.+[NP-kku+NP-(ai)-]

5. Verbs of Remitting

The verbs celuttu, kaTTu, oTukku, aTai, pooTu-1, and iTu-1 are grouped here. These verbs are two place verbs in which the giver is realized as a nominative phrase, which functions as the subject of the verbs and the entity, which is transferred (mostly money), is realized as an accusative case phrase, which functions as the object of the verb. They can take a location realized as a locative case phrase (marked for the locative case il) where the money is remitted/paid. celuttu is used in the written language to denote 'paying tax, tribute, respect, etc.'. As a preferable term in the administrative discourse (i.e. as a technical register), it differs from kaTTu, oTukku and aTai. oTukku denotes 'paying fees, dues, tax, fine'. aTai can denote 'paying back the debts', but kaTTu and oTukku are not preferred to denote 'paying back debt or

loan'. The verbs pooTu-1 and iTu-2 denote depositing money in the bank. The use of iTu is restricted to written language.

avan viiTTu vari celutt-in-aan/ kaTT-in-aan/oTukk-in-aan/aTai-tt-aan
he house tax remit_past_he
'He paid the house tax.'

avan vangkiy-il paNam celutt-in-aan/kaTT-in-aan/oTukk-in-aan/aTai-tt-aan
he bank_loc money remit_past_he
'He deposited money in the bank.'

avan pariiTcai-kku paNam celutt-in-aan/kaTT-in-aan/oTukk-in-aan/aTai-tt-aan
he examination_dat money remit_past_he
'He paid the examination fees.'

avan taan vaangk-iy-a kaTan-ai aTai-tt-aan
he himself receive_past_rp loan_acc pay_past_he
'He paid back the loan he had received.'

avan vangkiy-il paNam pooT-T-aan/iT-T-aan
he bank_loc money deposit_past_he
'He deposited money in the bank.'

The following table gives the syntactic and semantic features of this group.

Verb	Meaning	Participant	Surface realization of Giver/Source and its functions	Surface realization of Receiver/Gaol and its function	Surface realization of the entity which is transferred and its function	Sub-categoriz.
celuttu	remit	Remitter and the entity which is transferred	Remiter is realized in nominative form and it functions as the subject of the verb.	There is no receiver realized in dative case phrase. The goal is realized as a locative	The entity, which is transferred, is realized as an accusative case phrase	celuttu: V. + [NP-il + NP-(ai) -]

				case phrase marked for locative case il.	and it functions as the object of the verb.	
kaTTu	remit	"	"	"	"	kaTTu: V. + [NP-il + NP-(ai) -]
oTukku	remit	"	"	"		oTukku: V. + [NP-il + NP-(ai) -]
aTai	remit	"	"	"		aTai V. + [NP-il + NP-(ai) -]
pooTu-1	deposit	"	"	"		aTai: V. + [NP-il + NP-(ai) -]
iTu-1	deposit	"	"	"		aTai: V. + [NP-il + NP-(ai) -]

6. Verbs of Pledging

aTakuvai, paNayamvai, aTamaanmvai, iiTuvai and ottivai are grouped here as they denote giving something to somebody as a token or as security for the payment of a debt or loan. These verbs are three place verbs: the giver (i.e. the pledger) is realized as a nominative phrase, which functions as the subject of the verbs, the entity which is transferred, which is realized as an accusative case phrase, which functions as the object of the verbs and the receiver which is realized as the postpositional phrase carrying the postposition iTam. iTam cannot be replaced dative ukku to denote the receiver. aTakuvai is a compound verb formed by the combination of the nominal element aTaku 'pledge' and the verb vai 'keep'. It expresses 'pledging movable property for money'. The money received can be realized as dative case phrase. paNayamvai is a compound verb formed by the combination of the nominal element paNayam 'pledge' and the verb vai 'keep'. It freely varies with aTakuvai in denoting the meaning 'pledge a moveable property for money'. It also expresses pledging

something in a gambling and risking life to achieve something. aTakuvai cannot be used in the latter contexts. aTamanamvai, iiTuvai and ottivai are compounds formed by the combination of the nominal elements aTamaanam 'pledge' iiTu 'pledge' and otti 'pledge' with the verb vai 'keep'. aTamaanamvai and iiTuvai express 'pledging/mortgaging moveable properties like jewelry, etc and immovable properties like house, grooves, land, etc.' ottivai (which is a dialectal word) is different form aTamaanamvai and iiTuvai as its use is restricted to mortgaging of immovable properties like house, paddy field, etc. It is a special kind of mortgage (i.e. usufructuary mortgage) in which the mortgager gives the mortgagee the right to enjoy all the advantages derivable from the use of the mortgaged property.

avaL tan ndakiy-ai aayiram ruupaay-kku avan-iTam aTakuvai-tt-aaL/ paNayamvai-tt-aaL/aTamaanamvai-tt-aaL
she her jewelry thousand rupees_ dat he_with pledge_past_she
'She pledged the jewelry to him for thousand rupees.'

avan tan cott-ai ellaam paNayamvai-tt-uc cuutaaT-in-aan
he his property all stake_past_par gamble_past_he
'He gambled by staking all his property.'

avaL tan viiTT-ai avan-iTam aimpatu aayiram ruppaay-kku aTamaanamvai-tt-aaL/ iiTuvai-tt-aaL
she her house he_with fifty-thousand rupees_dat pledge_past_she
'She mortgaged her house to him for fifty thousand rupees.'

avaL tan vayal-ai avan-iTam aimpatu aayiram ruppaay-kku ottivai-tt-aaL
she her paddy field he_with fifty-thousand rupees_dat mortgage_past_she
'She mortgaged her paddy field for fifty thousand rupees.'

A few more kinds of transfer need mention here. The verbs used to denote such transfers are a noun plus verb combination. The verbs used in these combinations are koTu 'give' and viTu 'leave'.

1. kaTan koTu (kaTan 'loan') 'lend money'

ndaan avaLukkup pattu ruupaay kaTan koTu-tt-een
I she_dat ten rupees loan give_past_I
'I lent her ten rupees.'

2. iraval koTu (iraval 'loan of a thing') 'lend a thing'

raatai kamalaav-ukku tan ndakaiy-ai iraval koTu-tt-aaL
Radha Kamala_dat her jewelry_acc borrowing give_past-she
'Radha lent her jewelry to Kamala.'

3. vaaTakaikku koTu/viTu (vaaTakai 'rent') 'let; hire out'

avaL tan viiTT-ai kaNNan-ukku vaaTakai-kku koTu-tt-iru-kkiR-aaL/viT-T-iru-kkiR-aaL
she her house_acc kannan_dat rent_dat give_past_par_be_pres_she
'She has let her house for rent to Kannan.'

paaTTattiRku koTu/viTu (paaTTam 'contract of lease of land') 'lease'

This is a contract of lease in which the leaser gives his land for cultivation to the lessee, who in turn gives the leaser a portion of the yield as interest.

raatai tan vayal-ai kaNNan-ukkup paaTTattiR-ku koTu-tt-irukkiR-aaL/viT-T-irukkiRaaL
Radha her paddy-field_acc Kannan_dat lease_dat give_past_par_be_she
'Radha has leased her land to Kannan.'

kuttakaikku koTu/viTu (kuttakai 'contract of lease') 'lease'

This a contract of lease in which the leaser gives his groove, etc. for money to the lessee. The lessee enjoys the yield for certain period of time only.

avan tan toopp-ai kuttakai-kku koTu-tt-iru-kkiR-aan/viT-T-iru-kkiR-aan
he his groove lease_dat give_past_par_be_pres_he
'He has leased his groove.'

The following table gives the syntactic and semantic features of the verbs of pledging.

Verb	Meaning	Participant	Surface realization of Giver/Source and its	Surface realization of Receiver/Gaol and its	Surface realization of the entity which is	Sub-categoriz.

			functions	function	transferred and its function	
aTakuvai	pledge; mortgage	Giver (i.e. pledger), receiver and the entiy which is transferred	The giver (i.e. pledger) is realized as a nominative phrase and it functions as the subject of the verb.	The receiver is realized as a postpositional phrase marked by the postposition iTam.	The entity, which is transferred, is realized as an accusative case phrase and it functions as the object of the verb.	aTakuvai V. + [NP-iTam + NP-ai -]
aTamaanamvai	"	"	"	"	"	aTamaanamvai: V. + [NP-iTam + NP-ai -]
paNayamvai	"	"	"	"	"	paNayamvai: V. + [NP-iTam + NP-ai -]
iiTuvai	"	"	"	"	"	iiTuvai: V. + [NP-iTam + NP-ai -]
ottivai	"	"	"	"	"	ottivai: V. + [NP-iTam + NP-ai -]

7. Verbs of Selling

The verb vil can be equated with English verb 'sell', which means 'give something in exchange for money'. It is capable of taking three arguments: the giver (i.e. seller), which is realized as a nominative phrase, which functions as the subject of the verb, the receiver, which is realized as a dative case phrase or a postpositional phrase

carrying the postposition iTam and the entity transferred, which is realized as an accusative case phrase, which functions as the object of the verb. The difference between vil and koTu can be easily understood. koTu is a neutral or comprehensive verb whereas vil is a specific verb. The verb vil denotes 'selling', whereas koTu simply denotes 'giving'. vil presupposes 'getting money', whereas koTu does not. In some contexts koTu is preferred to vil, though getting money is also involved in the transfer. For example, issuing of tickets at counters, in busses, etc. is expressed by koTu but not by vil. This is because ticket is a token with the promise of a service and not a commodity. But selling postal stamps, lottery tickets, etc. is denoted by vil only. The difference discussed above can be noticed with the verbs of getting also. For example, getting ticket at a counter, in busses, etc. is denoted by vaangku 'buy' as well as eTu 'take'. But getting postal stamps is expressed by vaangku only. Buying lottery tickets can be expressed by vaangku as well as eTu.

avan avaL-ukku tan viiTT-ai viR-R-aan
he she_dat his house_acc sell_past_he
'He sold his house to her.'

Verb	Meaning	Participant	Surface realization of Giver/Source and its functions	Surface realization of Receiver/Gaol and its function	Surface realization of the entity which is transferred and its function	Sub-categoriz.
vil	sell	Giver (i.e. seller), receiver and the entity which is transferred	The giver (i.e. seller) is realized in nominative form and it functions as the subject of the verb.	The receiver is either realized as a dative case phase marked or as a postpositional phrase marked by the postposition iTam.	The entity, which is transferred, is realized as an accusative case phrase and it functions as the object of the verb.	vil: V. + [NP-ku/NP-iTam + NP-(ai) -]

8. Verbs of Spending

celavazi and celaviTu are grouped here as they are marked for the feature SPENDING. They imply paying out of money or an equivalent of money for

something or in expectation of some return. They also denote exhausting or consuming resources possessed by the possessor. They are two place verbs (i.e. transitive verbs) taking two arguments, one denoting the spender, which is realized as a nominative phrase, which functions as the subject of the verb and another denoting the money or resource transferred (i.e. exhausted), which is realized as the accusative phrase, which functions as the object of the verb. The use of celaviTu is restricted to written language. celavazi is used in the intransitive sense also with the meaning 'be spent'.

avan aayiram ruupaay celavazi-tt-aan/celaviT-T-aan
he thousand rupees spend_past_he
'He spent thousand rupees.'

avaL toTTiyiluLLa taNNiir-ai ellam celavazittaaL/celaviTTaaL
she tub_in_be_rp water_acc all spend_past_past_she
'She exhausted the water in the tub.'

avan kaiy-il-irundtu paNam-ellaam celavazi-ndt-u-viT-T-atu
he hand_from money_all be spent_past_par_leave_past_it
'All the money in his hand is being spent.'

The following table gives the syntactic and semantic features of this group.

Verb	Meaning	Participants	Surface realization of Giver/Source and its functions	Surface realization of Receiver/Gaol and its function	Surface realization of the entity which is transferred and its function	Sub-categoriz.
celavazi	spend	Spender and the entity which is transferred	The spender is realized in nominative form and it functions as the subject of the verb.	There is no receiver either realized in dative case phase or in postpositional phrase bearing iTam.	The entity, which is transferred, is realized as a case phrase, which can be marked for accusative case and it	celavazi: V. + [NP-(ai) -]

					functions as the object of the verb.	
celaviTu	"	"	"	"	"	celaviTu: V. + [NP-(ai) -]

9. Verbs of Throwing

The verbs eRi, viicu, ey, viTu and eevu are grouped here. They are grouped here as they denote different ways by which an entity is propelled. They take a transferor (i.e. thrower or shooter or launcher), which is realized as a nominative phrase, which functions as the subject of the verbs and an entity, which is transferred, which functions as the object of the verbs. They do not take a receiver as one of their arguments; instead they can take a goal, which is realized as a locative phrase. They denote causing an object to move swiftly forward, sideways, upward, or downward by a propulsive movement (as of the arm) or by means of a propelling instrument or agency. eRi and viicu denote 'throwing of an object', ey 'shooting or discharging an arrow' and eevu 'discharging weapons and launching rockets, missiles, etc.'. The semantic area of viicu is wider than eRi. It overlaps with eRi while denoting 'throwing an object'. There are a number of contexts in which eRi cannot be used as a substitute for viicu. viicu implies more force than eRi. Because of this reason it is used as an adverb expressing the intensity of the force with which an object is thrown or made to swing. ey denotes shooting an arrow. It is used in written language only. In the spoken language viTu 'leave' is used in its place. eevu denotes discharging weapons, launching rockets and sending missiles, etc. viTu 'leave' is used in the spoken language to denote launching rockets.

avan pandt-ai eRi-ndt-aan
he ball_acc throw_past_he
'He threw the ball.'

avan pandt-ai viic-in-aan
he ball_acc throw_past_he
'He threw the ball.'

avan pandt-ai viici eRi-ndt-aan
he ball throw_past_par throw_past_he
'He threw the ball with more force.'

avan maan meel ampu ey-t-aan/viT-T-aan
he deer on arrow shoot_past_he
'He shot an arrow at a deer.'

amerikkaa iraak miitu eevukaNaikaL-ai eev-iy-atu/viT-T-atu
America Iraq on missiles_ acc launch_past_ _it
'America sent missiles to Iraq.'

The following table gives the syntactic and semantic features of this group.

Verb	Meaning	Participant	Surface realization of Giver/Source and its functions	Surface realization of Receiver/Gaol and its function	Surface realization of the entity which is transferred and its function	Sub-categoriz.
eRi	throw	Thrower and the entity which is transferred	The thrower is realized in nominative form and it functions as the subject of the verb	There is no receiver realized in dative case phrase. The goal is the location either realized as a locative case phrase or a postpositional phrase or a locative adjunct.	The entity, which is transferred, is realized as an accusative case phrase and it functions as the object of the verb	eRi: V. + [NP-LOC + NP-(ai) -]
viicu	throw	"	"	"	"	viicu: V. + [NP-LOC + NP-(ai) -]
ey	shoot as an arrow	"	"	"	"	ey: V. + [NP-LOC + NP-(ai) -]
viTu	shoot as an arrow; discharge	"	"	"	"	viicu: V. + [NP-LOC +

	weapons; launch rockets					NP-(ai) -]
eevu	discharge weapons; launch rockets	"	"	"	"	eevu: V. + [NP-LOC + NP-(ai) -]

10. Verbs of Pouring down

uuRRu, viTu and koTTu are grouped here as they denote pouring down a liquid or casting out solid materials from a container. They take a transferor, which is realized as a nominative phrase, which functions as the subject of the verbs and an entity, which is transferred, which is realized as an accusative case phrase, which functions as the object of the verbs. They can also take either a beneficiary, which is realized as a dative case phrase or a goal, which is realized as a locative phrase. uuRRu and viTu denotes pouring down a liquid only. They can take a beneficiary, which is realized as a dative case phrase or a goal (i.e. a location where something is pour down), which is realized as a locative phrase. To maintain this distinction uRRu has been divided into uuRRu-1 and uuRRu-2 and viTu has been divided into viTu-1 and viTu-2. koTTu denotes pouring out or casting out or emptying out the contents of a container in a location. The object of koTTu could be both solid as well as liquid materials. koTTu can also imply that the entity being poured out on somebody contemptuously or playfully or somewhere wastefully'.

avan ceTikaL-ukkut taNNiir uuRR-in-aan/viT-T-aan
he plants_dat water pour_past_he
'He poured water to the plants.'

avaL cooRR-il kuzampu uuRR-in-aaL/viT-T-aaL
she boiled-rice_loc broth pour_past_she
'She poured broth on the boiled rice.'

avaL eNNey-ait taraiy-il koTT-in-aaL
she oil_acc floor_loc pour out_past_she
'She emptied the oil on the floor.'

avaL kuppaiy-ai kuppaittoTTiy-il koTT-in-aaL
she rubbish_acc garbage_tub pour out_past_she
'She emptied the rubbish in the garbage-tub.'

avaL taNNiir-ai avan talaiy-il koTT-in-aaL
she water_acc his head_loc empty_past_she
'She emptied the water on his head (playfully).'

The following table gives the syntactic and semantic features of this group.

Verb	Meaning	Participant	Surface realization of Giver/Source and its functions	Surface realization of Receiver/Gaol and its function	Surface realization of the entity which is transferred and its function	Sub-categoriz.
uuRRu-1	pour (water to plants)	Pourer and the entity which is transferred	The pourer is realized in nominative form and it functions as the subject of the verb	The receiver is realized as a dative case pharse.	The entity, which is transferred, is realized as an accusative case phrase and it functions as the object of the verb.	uuRRu: V. + [NP-kku + NP-(ai) -]
viTu-1	pour (water to plants)	"	"	"	"	viTu: V. + [NP-kku + NP-(ai) -]
uuRRu-2	pour down	"	"	The goal is realized either as a locative case phrase or as a locative postpositional phrase.	"	uuRRu : V. + [NP-LOC+ NP-(ai) -]
viTu-2	pour down	"	"	"	"	viTu: V. + [NP-LOC+ NP-(ai) -]

koTTu	pour down; empty out	"	"	"	"	koTTu: V. + [NP-LOC+ NP-(ai) -]

11. Verbs of Dropping

The verbs pooTu and iTu are grouped here. They are transitive verbs. They denote dropping down of an object. The dropper is realized in nominative form, the dropped object in accusative form. The verb can take an adjunct denoting the location where the object is dropped.

avan peenaav-aik kiizee pooT-T-aan
he pen_acc floor drop_past_he
'He dropped the pen on the floor.'

avaL uNTiyalil aindtu ruupaay ndaaNayam pooT-T-aaL/iT-T-aal
she hundi_loc five rupees coin drop_past_she
'She dropped five rupees coin in the hundi.'

avaL tan pencil-ai taraiy-il pooT-T-aaL/iT-T-aaL
she her pencil_acc floor_loc drop_past_she
'She dropped her pencil on the floor.'

avaL avan kazutt-il maalai pooTTaaL/iT-T-aaL
she his neck garland put_past_she
'She put garland round his neck.'

It is used with different meanings when collocated with different nouns. Following are the collocations of pooTu with different nouns, which denotes transfer.

1. Drop

kaTitam pooTu (kaTitam 'letter') 'drop or send a letter'.
kuNTu pooTu (kuNTu 'bomb') 'drop bomb'.

2. Deposit

paNam pooTu (paNam 'money') 'deposit money (in bank); invest money (in business)'

3. Deliver

kuTTi pooTu (kuTTi 'offspring') 'give birth as animals'
muTTai pooTu (muTTai 'egg') 'lay egg'.

4. Defecate

caaNam pooTu (caaNam 'dung of cow, etc.') 'defecate as cow', etc.'
viTTai pooTu (viTTai 'dung of donkey, dog, etc.') defecate as donkey, dog, etc.'
pizukkai pooTu (pizukkai 'dung of sheep, rat, etc.') 'defecate as sheep, rat, etc.
eccam pooTu (eccam 'excrement of birds') 'defecate as birds, lizards, etc.'

5. Give

piccai pooTu (piccai 'alms') 'give alms'.
kaaNikkai pooTu (kaaNikkai 'offering to God') 'give money as an offer to God'.
ooTTu pooTu (ooTTu 'vote') 'cast vote'.
cooRu pooTu (cooRu 'boiled rice') 'serve or give boiled rice'.
kaTTaLai pooTu (kaTTaLai 'order') 'give order'.
matippeN pooTu (matippeN 'valuation mark') 'give valuation marks'

6. Sow

vittu pooTu (vittu 'seeds') 'sow seeds'.

The use of iTu is restricted to written language. It is primarily used with the meaning 'place; put'.

avan maalaiy-ai avaL kazutt-il iT-T-aan
he garland_acc her neck put_past_he
'He put the garland around her neck.'

Following are the collocations of iTu with different nouns:

1. Deposit

paNam iTu (paNam 'money') 'deposit money (in bank); invest money (in business)'

2. Deliver

muTTai iTu (muTTai 'egg') 'lay egg'.

3. Defecate

eccam iTu (eccam 'excrement of birds') 'defecate as birds, lizards, etc.'
caaNam iTu (caaNam 'dung of cow, etc.') 'defecate as cow, etc.'
pizukkai iTu (pizukkai 'dung of sheep, rat, etc.') 'defecate as sheep, rat, etc.

4. Give

piccai iTu (piccai 'alms') 'give alms'.
kaaNikkai iTu (N : kaaNikkai 'offering to God') 'give money as an offer to God'.
annam iTu (annam 'rice') 'serve rice'.
kaTTaLai iTu (kaTTaLai 'order') 'give order'.
aaNai iTu (aaNai order') 'give order'.

5. Sow

vittu iTu (vittu 'seed') 'sow'.

The following table gives the syntactic and semantic features of this group.

Verb	Meaning	Participants	Characteristic Features of Giver/Source and its functions	Characteristic Features of Receiver/Gaol and its function	Cahracteristic Features of the entity which is transferred and its function	Sub-categoriz.
pooTu	remit	Remitter and the entity which is transferred	The remitter is realized in nominative form and it functions as the subject of the verb	There is no receiver realized in dative case phrase. The goal is realized as a locative case phrase marked for locative case il.	The entity, which is transferred, is realized as an accusative case phrase and it functions as the object of the verb.	pooTu [NP-il + NP-(ai) -]
iTu	"	"	"	"	"	iTu [NP-il + NP-(ai) -]

12. Verbs of Placing

The verb vai is primarily used with the meaning 'put; place; keep'. Apart form the placer and the object placed, the verbs can receive an adjunct denoting the place realized in locative form or a locative postpositional phrase carrying locative postposition.

avan meejai meel puttakatt-ai vai-tt-aan
he table on book_acc keep_past_he
'He placed the book on the table.'

The following are the collocations of vai with different nouns that denotes transfer.

Transferring

aTaku vai (aTaku 'pledge') 'pledge movable properties'
paNamayam (paNayam 'pledge') 'pledge movable properties; stake money or other things in gambling'.
aTamaanam vai (aTamaanam 'pledge') 'pledge movable and immovable properties'
iiTu vai (iiTu 'pledge') 'pledge immovable properties'.
otti vai (otti 'pledge') 'pledge immovable properties'.

The following table gives the syntactic and semantic features of this group.

Verb	Meaning	Participants	Characteristic Features of Giver/Source and its functions	Characteristic Features of Receiver/Gaol and its function	Cahracteristic Features of the entity which is transferred and its function	Sub-categoriz.
vai	put something somewhere	Placer, the entity which is transferred (i.e. placed)	The placer is realized as a nominative phrase and it functions as the subject of the verb.	The goal is realized as a locative phrase or locative postpositional phrase.	The entity, which is transferred, is realized as an accusative phrase and it functions as the object of the verb.	vai: V. + [NP-LOC NP-ai -]

13. Verbs of Leaving

The verb viTu and koNTuviTu are grouped here. They denote leaving something. They are transitive verbs. The leaver is realized as a nominative phrase, which functions as the subject of the verb and the entity which is left, is realized as an accusative phrase which functions as the object of the verb. viTu simply means 'leaving something', whereas koNTuviTu means 'leaving somebody somewhere'.

avan avaL kaiy-ai viT-T-aan
he her hand_acc leave_past_he
'He left her hand.'

avan avaL-ai viiTT-il koNTuviTTaan
he she_acc house_loc leave_past_he
'He took her home and left her there'

viTu gives various meanings depending on its collocations at various contexts.

1. leave a place, organization, person, job, etc.

avan avaL-ai viTTu viT-T-aan
he she_acc having left leave_past_he
'He left her.'

avan veelaiy-ai viTTu viTTaan
he job_acc having left leave_past_he
'He left the job.'

The verb viTu, while denoting 'leaving a place', generally comes as an adverb which is more or less a postposition for the locative-noun which precedes it and which an be equated with irundtu 'from'. Also viTu comes as adverb before the main verbs vilaku 'leave' and ndiingku 'leave'.

avan kaTciy-ai viTTu vilak-in-aan/ndiink-in-aan
he party_acc leave_past_part leave_past_he
'He left the party.'

2. abandon

avan avaL-ai kai viT-T-aan
he she_acc hand leave_past_he
'He abandoned her.'

3. lose

avan tan paNatt-ai engkaiyoo viT-T-u viT-T-aan
He his money_acc somewhere leave_past_par leave_past_he
He lost his money some where.'

4. leave behind

ndaan peTTiy-ai viiTT-il viT-T-u viT-T-een
I box_acc house_loc leave_
'I left the box at home.'

5. miss

avan rayil-ai viTTu viT-T-aan
he train_acc leave_past_par leave_past_he
'He missed the train.'

7. leave hold.

avan avaL kaiy-ai viT-T-aan
he her_hand leave_past_he
'He left her hand.'

avan tan piTiy-ai viT-T-aan
he his hold_acc leave_past_he
'He left his hold.'

8. lease; let

avan tan vayal-aip paaTTattiR-ku viT-T-iru-kkiR-aan
He his paddy field_acc lease_dat give_pastpar_be_past_he
'He has leased his paddy field'

avan tan toopp-aik kuttakai-kku viT-T-iru-kkiR-aan
he his groove_acc lease_dat leave_pastpar_be_pres_he
'He has leased his groove.'

avan tan viiTT-ai vaaTakai-kku viT-T-iru-kkiR-aan
he his house rent_dat leave_pastpar_be_pres_he
'He has rented out his home.'

The verb in this context is collocated with paaTTam 'a contract of lease', kuttakai 'a contract of lease' and vaaTakaikku 'for rent' to give the meaning 'lease; let'.

9. lay egg.

koozi oru muTTai viT-T-atu
hen one egg lay_past_it
'The hen laid an egg.'

10. pour

avaL ceTi-kkut taNNiir viT_T_aaL
he plant_dat water pour_past_she
'She poured water for the plant.'

uuRRu 'pour' can also be used in this context.

11. shed tears

avaL kaNNiir viT-T-aaL
she tear leave_past_she
'She shed tears.'

vaTi 'flow down' can also be used here.

12. send

ndaan avan-ukku oru ndooTTiicu viTTeen
I he_dat one notice leave_past_I
'I sent him a notice.'

avaL avan-ukkut tuutu viT-T-aaL
she he_dat message leave_past_she
'She sent him a message.'

amerikkar candtiran-ukku eevukaNai viT-T-aarkaL
America moon_dat rocket leave_past_they
'The American sent rocket to moon.'

anuppu 'send' can also be used in this context.

13. shoot an arrow

avan avaL meel ampu viT-T-aan 'He shot an arrow at her.'

ey 'shoot an arrow' can also be used in this context.

The following table gives the syntactic and semantic features of this group.

Verb	Meaning	Participants	Characteristic Features of Giver/Source and its functions	Characteristic Features of Receiver/Gaol and its function	Cahracteristic Features of the entity which is transferred and its function	Sub-categoriz.
viTu	leave something; lose hold of something	Loser and the entity which is transferred	The loser is realized as a nominative phrase and it functions as subject of the verb.	There is no receiver realized in dative case phrase. The goal is the location realized in locative case phrase marked for locative case il.	The entity, which is transferred, is realized as an accusative case phrase and it functions as the object of the verb	viTu: V. + [NP-ai -]
koNTuviTu	leave something somewhere	Leaver, the entity which is left and the goal	The leaver is realized as a nominative phrase and it functions as subject of the verb	"	"	koNTuviTu: V. + [NP-ai NP-il -]

14. Verbs of Losing

The verbs tolai, kaLai, kooTTaiviTu, paRikoTu and iza and are grouped as they denote losing something. They can be further sub-grouped into two depending upon whether the loser or the entity that is lost functions as the subject of the verb. tolai and

kaLai in their intransitive sense denote the loss of an entity possessed by somebody. The entity undergoing transfer is realized as a nominative phrase and it functions the subject of the verbs. In their transitive sense, the loser is the subject of the verbs, which is realized as a nominative phrase, and the entity undergoing transfer, which is realized as an accusative phrase, functions as the object of the verbs. The transitive tolai is used with the meaning 'lose or squander away ones money, property, etc.' Though tolai as a transitive verb can be said be synonymous with the transitive kaLai in some of its contexts, the intentionality or deliberateness on the part of loser in losing the entity possessed by him realized in tolai is not realized in kaLai. kaLai simply means losing a thing unintentionally or accidentally, especially the portable belongings. kaLai denotes removing ones dress, removing unwanted things from something, etc also. kaLai is not used in the sense of losing non-portable belongings (i.e. movable properties). kaLai and tolai may imply the careless on the part of the loser in losing their possession. kooTTaiviTu, paRikoTu and iza function only as transitive verbs. kooTTaiviTu denotes losing something due to the negligence of the loser. paRikoTu denotes being robbed of ones possession. In the case of paRikoTu and iza, the part played by the gainer in getting the object (by snatching, stealing or by gambling) can be very much felt. paRikoTu and iza may imply that the possessor is being deprived of his possession by unfair means (initiated by the gainer). iza is used only in the written language. It is used to denote losing ones kith and kin, property, body parts, consciousness, respect, etc. While tolai and kaLai denote blamable situation, paRikoTu and iza denote pitiable situation.

avan peenaa tolai-ndt-u-viT-T-atu/kaLai-ndt-u-viT-T-atu
his pen lose_past_par_leave_past_it
'His pen is lost.'

avan tan peenaav-ait tolai-tt-u viT-T-aan/kaLai-ndt-u viT-T-aan
he his pen_acc lose_past_par_leave_past_it
'He lost his pen.'

avan tan cott-ai ellaam tolai-tt-u viT-T-aan
he his property all loose_past_par_leave_past_it
'He exhausted all his property.'

*avan tan cott-ai ellaam kaLai-ndt-u viT-T-aan

avan ariciy-il kiTa-ndt-a kall-ai ellaam poRukk-ik kaLai-ndt-aan
he rice_loc lie_past_rp stone_acc all pick up_past_par get rid_past_he
'He picked up the stones from the rice and got rid of them.'

avaL tan aaTaikaL-aik kaLai-ndt-aaL
she her dresses_acc strip off_past_she
'She stripped off (or got rid of) her dress.'

avan tiruTarkaL-iTam tan paNatt-aip paRikoTu-tt-aan/iza-ndt-aan
he thieves_with his money lose_past_he
'He is deprived on his money by the thieves.'

avan tan uTamaikaL-aip paRikoTu-tt-aan/iza-ndt-aan
he his belongings_acc lose_past_he
'He lost his belongings.'

avan tan cottai paRikoTu-tt-aan/iza-ndt-aan
he his property_acc lose_past_he
'He lost his property.'

avan tan kuzandtaiy-aip paRikoTu-tt-aan/iza-ndt-aan
he his child_acc lose_past_he
'He lost his child.'

avan tan manaiviy-ai paRikoTu-tt-aan/iza-ndt-aan
he his wife_acc lose_past_he
'He lost his wife.'

The following table gives the syntactic and semantic features of this group.

Verb	Meaning	Participants	Characteristic Features of Giver/Source and its functions	Characteristic Features of Receiver/Gaol and its function	Cahracteristic Features of the entity which is transferred and its function	Sub-categoriz.
tolai	lose	Loser and the entity which is transferred	The loser is realized as a nominative phrase and it functions as the subject of the verb.	The receiver is not implied. The goal is realized as a locative case phrase.	The entity, which is transferred, is realized as an accusative case phrase and it functions as	tolai V. + [NP-il NP-ai -]

					the object of the verb.	
kaLai	"	"	"	Neither the receiver nor the goal is implied.	"	kaLai V. + [NP-ai -]
paRikoTu	"	Loser, the receiver and the entity which is transferred	"	The goal is realized as a postpositional phrase carrying the postposition iTam.	"	paRikoTu V. + [NP-iTam NP-ai -]
iza	"	"	"	"	"	iza V. + [NP-iTam NP-ai -]

15. Verbs of Abandoning

tuRa is denotes 'abandoning of property, kith and kin, etc.' There is neither a receiver nor a goal to which the object is directed (as the object is just abandoned).

avan tan condtapandtankaL-ai tuRa-ndt-aan
he his kith and kin abandon_past_he
'He abandoned his kith and kin.'

Verb	Meaning	Participants	Surface Realization of Giver/Source and its functions	Surface Realization of Receiver/Gaol and its function	Surface Realization of the entity which is transferred and its function	Sub-categoriz.
tuRa	abandon	Loser and the entity which is abandoned	The loser is realized as a nominative phrase and it functions as	There is neither a receiver nor a goal.	The entity, which is transferred, is realized as an accusative	tuRa V. + [NP-ai -]

			the subject of the verb.		case phrase and it functions as the object of the verb.	

16. Verbs of gainging

The verbs denoting buying, receiving, collecting, taking, earning, adopting, snatching, plucking, stealing and getting are included here. The diagnostic features that distinguish these verbs from each other are listed below.

1. +ACTIVE RECEIVER vs. -ACTIVE RECEIVER: The verbs vaangku, peRu, vacuuli, miiTTu, cuviikari, cuviikaaram eTu, piTungku, paRi, koy, aay, uruvu, tiruTu, kaLavaaTu, koLLaivaTi, cuuRaiyaaTu, apakari and kavar are marked for the plus feature. kiTai, kiTTu, cikku, akappaTu, maaTTu and piTipaTu are marked for the minus feature.
2. +ILLEGAL vs. -ILLEGAL: The verbs tiruTu, kaLavaaTu, koLLaiyaTi, cuuRaiyaaTu, apakari and kavar are marked for the feature +ILLEGAL.
3. +FORCE vs. -FORCE: The verbs piTungku, paRi, koy, aay and uruvu imply a force with which the receiver takes the object. So they are marked by the feature +FORCE.
4. +ADOPT vs. -ADOPT: The plus feature marks the verbs tatteTu, cuviikari and cuviikaaram eTu.
5. +EARN vs. -EARN: The verbs campaati and iiTTu marked for the feature '+EARN'.
6. +GIVER vs. -GIVER: The verbs vaangku, peRu, vacuuli, miiTTu and tiruppu imply a giver who gives the object and so are marked for the plus feature. The verbs eTu, poRukku, aLLu, vaaru and kooru do not imply a giver and so are marked for the minus feature.

The verbs aTai, which denotes 'getting a present, etc.', piTi, which denotes 'catching', and eel, which denotes 'accepting', are included here because of their close relation with the other verbs, grouped here.

17. Verbs of Buying, Receiving, etc.

The verbs vaangku, peRu, vacuuli, miiTTu and tiruppu are grouped here. They are transitive verbs. They are capable of taking three arguments, one denoting the receiver, which is realized as a nominative phrase, which functions as subject of the verb, the entity, which is received, which is realized as an accusative phrase, which

functions as object of the verb and the giver (i.e. source) which is realized as the postpositional phrase carrying the postposition iTamirundtu. The verb vaangku is a neutral and a comprehensive term, which denotes 'getting, receiving and buying'. vaangku while denoting buying implies exchange of money (realized in dative form). peRu denotes getting a present, a loan, degree, strength, respect, punishment, success, fame, name, etc. and its use is restricted to written language. vacuuli denotes 'collecting dues like rent, fee, tax, etc.' miiTu denotes redeeming a person from bondage, from captivity, or a thing from pawn or from neglect or deterioration. tiruppu is synonymous with miiTTu while denoting the meaning 'redeeming a thing from pawn'. tiruppu is a dialectal usage.

avan avaL-iTam-irundtu peenaa vaangk-in-aan
he she_loc_from pen buy_past_he
'He got a pen from her.'

avan kaTaiy-il-irundtu pattu ruupaay-kku oru peenaa vaangk-in-aan
he shop_loc_from ten rupees_dat one pen buy_past_he
'He bought a pen from the shop for ten rupees.'

avan oru aanaiyaip paricaakap peR-R-aan
he one elephant_acc presen_adv receive_past_he
'He got an elephant as a present.'

avan paTTam peR-R-aan
he degree receive_past_he
'He got a degree.'

avaL oru aaN kuza-ndt-ai peR-R-aaL
she one male child_acc deliver_past_she
'She gave birth to a male child.'

avan avaL-iTam-irundtu vaaTakai vacuuli-tt-aan
he she_loc_from rent collect_past_he
'He collected rent from her.'

avaL avaniTam-irundtu tan ndakaikaL-ai miiT-T-aaL/tirup-in-aaL
she he_from her jewelry_acc redeem_past_she
'She redeemed her jewelry form him.'

avarkaL kolaiyaaLikaL-iTam-irundtu kuzandtaikaL-ai miiT-T-anar
they murderers_place_from children_acc redeem_past_they'
'They redeemed the children from the murderers.'

The following table gives the syntactic and semantic features of this group.

Verb	Meaning	Participants	Surface Realization of Giver/Source and its functions	Surface Realization of Receiver/Goal and its function	Surface Realization of the entity which is transferred and its function	Sub-categoriz.
vaangku	buy; get	Giver, receiver and the enity, which is transferred	The giver is realized as a postpositional phrase carrying the postpostion iTamirundtu	The receiver is realized as a nominative phrase and it functions as the subject of the verb.	The entity, which is transferred, is realized as an accusative case phrase and it functions as the object of the verb.	vaangku: V. + [NP-iTamirundtu + NP-(ai) -]
peRu	get	"	"	"	"	peRu: V. + [NP-iTamirundtu + NP-(ai) -]
vacuuli	collect	"	"	"	"	vacuuli: V. + [NP-iTamirundtu + NP-(ai) -]
miiTTu	redeem	"	"	"	"	miiTTu: V. + [NP-iTamirundtu + NP-(ai) -]
tiruppu	redeem	"	"	"	"	tiruppu: V.

						+ [NP-iTamirundtu + NP-(ai) -]

18. Verbs of taking, etc.

The verbs grouped here are eTu, poRukku, aLLu, vaaru and kooru as they denote taking something from somewhere. They take a receiver (taker) realized as a nominative phrase, which functions as the subject of the verb and the entity, which is transferred, which is realized as an accusative phrase which functions as the object of the verb. They can take a source realized as a postpositional phrase carrying the postposition irudntu. eTu is a general as well as a neutral term, which denotes 'taking'. With reference to physical things it may imply the movement of a hand to get hold of something or it may imply, with reference to physical as well as immaterial or intangible things, the methods by means of which one gets possession of or control over something. It also expresses removal of unwanted things. The meanings of eTu associated with transfer are listed below.

1. take

avaL meejaiy-in meel irundtu peenaav-ai eTu-tt-aaL
she table_obl on from pen take_past_she
'She took the pen on the table'

2. pail out water

avaL kiNaRR-il-irundtu taNNiir eTu-tt-aaL
she well_loc_from water take_past_she
'She pailed water from the well'

3. buy

avaL cinimaav-ukku TikkeTTu eTu-tt-aaL
she cinema_dat ticket buy_past_she
'She took (i.e. bought) ticket for cinema'

avaL paricu ciiTTu eTu-tt-aaL
she lottery ticket take_past_she
'She bought lottery ticket'

4. select or pick up persons; recruit

avarkaL iraaNuvattiR-ku aaL eTu-kkiR-aarkaL
they army_dat persons take_pres_they
'They are selecting persons for the army'

avan peRRoor avan-ukku puunaav-il-iruntu peN eTu-tt-iru-kkiR-aarkaL
his parents he_dat Poona_loc_from bride take_pres_par_be_pres_it
'His parents have selected a bride for him from Poona'

5. hire; rent; lease.

ndaan andta viiTT-ai vaaTakai-kku eTu-tt-iru-kkiR-een
I that house-acc rent_dat take_past_par_be_pres_I
'I have rented that house'

avaL anta ndilatt-ai raaman-iTam-irundtu otti-kku eTu-tt-iru-kkiR-aaL
she that land_acc Raman_loc_from lease_dat take_past_par_be_pres_she
'She has leased that land from Raman'

ndaan andta toopp-ai raataiy-iTam-irundtu kuTTakai-kku eTu-tt-iru-kkiR-een
I that groove_acc Radha_loc_from lease_dat take_past_par_be_pres_I
'I have leased that groove from Radha'

The verb eTu in this context collocates with vaaTakaikku 'for rent', ottikku 'for lease' and kuttakaikku 'for lease' to give the meaning 'hire; rent; lease'.

6. Remove unwanted things like dirt, weeds, plants, trees, beard, moustache, hair, etc.

avan kaat-il irundta azukkai eTu-tt-aan
he ear_loc be_past_rp wax take_past_he
'He removed the dirt from the ear'

avaL vayal-il kaLai eTu-tt-aaL
she paddy-field_loc weeds take_past_she
'She removed the weeds from the paddy-field'

avan viiTT-in munpu ndi-nR-iru-ndt-a maratt-ai eTu-tt-aan
he house_abl front stand_past_rp tree_acc take_past_he
'He removed the tree which was standing in front of the house'

avan tan taaTiyum miicaiyum eTu-tt-u viT-T-aan
he his beard moustache take_past_par leave_past_he
'He has removed his beard and moustache'

7. extract oil, juice, butter, metal, etc. from the concerned materials.

avan eLL-il-irundtu eNNey eTu-tt-aan
he sesame seeds_loc_form take_past_he
'He extracted oil from the sesame seeds'

avaL tayir-il-irundtu veNNey eTu-tt-aaL
she curd_loc_form butter take_past_she
'She extracted butter from the curd'

8. tattu/cuviikaaram eTu (N : tattu/cuviikaaram 'adoption') 'adopt'

avan anta kuzandtaiy-ai tattu/cuviikaaram eTu-tt-aan
he that child adoption take_past_he
'He adopted that child'

9. piccai eTu (N : piccai 'alms') 'beg'

avan teruvil piccai eTu-kkiR-aan
he street_loc alms take_pres_he
'He is begging in the street'

10. terindteTu ('having known-take') 'select'

avan avaLait tan manaivi-yaayt teri-ndt-eTu-tt-aan
he she_acc his wife-adv select_past_par_take_past_he
'He selected her as his wife'

teerndteTu ('having selected-take') 'select; elect'.

avarkaL avan-ait tangkaL talaivan-aayt teer-ndt-eTu-tt-aarkaL
they he_acc their leader_adv select_past_par_take_past_they
'They selected him as their leader'

The verbs poRukku, aLLu, vaaru and kooru imply specific features. Picking one by one is expressed by the verb poRukku. poRukku differs from eTu in the sense that the selection is always from many or a larger quantity. aLLu, vaaru and kooru denote taking something in mass. The entities, which funtion as object of poRukku, are countable nouns whereas the enities, which functions as objects of aLLu, vaaru and kooru, are mass nouns. They may imply using of implements such as spade, shovel, etc. vaaru takes only solid materials as its objects whereas aLLu and kooru takes both solid as well as liquid materials as their objects. kooru denotes taking a mass of liquid in a container by a spoon, etc. and taking a mass of solid materials by implements like a spade, shovel, etc. aLLu and vaaru denote taking a mass of solid material by hand also. vaaru is synonymous with aLLu in certain contexts. The semantic area of vaaru partially overlaps with aLLu. aLLu denotes 'taking collectively, taking a handful, scooping up, taking in a sweep and gather in a container, taking or scooping up water with both hands'.

avan kall-aip poRukk-in-aan
he stone_acc pick up_past_he
'He picked up the stones one by one'

avan caaNi poRukk-in-aan
he cow-dung pick_past_he
'He took cow-dung from here and there'

avan maNal-ai aLL-i/vaar-i eRi-ndt-aan
he sand_acc scoop_up_past_past throw_past_he
'He took a handful of sand and threw it away'

avan kuuTaiy-il maNal-ai aLL-in-aan/vaar-in-aan
he basket_loc sand gather_past_he
'He gathered the sand in the basket'

avaL kiNaRR-il-irundtu taNNiir koor-in-aaL
she well_loc from water take_past_she
'She took water from the well'

avan maNal-aik koor-ik kuuTaiy-il pooT-T-aan
he sand_acc scoop up_past_par basket_loc put_past_he
'He took the sand (by a spade) and put it in the basket'

The following table gives the syntactic and semantic features of this group.

Verb	Meaning	Participants	Surface Realization of Giver/Source and its functions	Surface Realization of Receiver/Goal and its function	Surface Realization of the entity which is transferred and its function	Sub-categoriz.
eTu	take	Source, receiver and the enity, which is transferred	The source is realized as a postpositional phrase carrying the postpostion iTamirundtu or irundtu.	The receiver is realized as a nominative phrase and it functions as the subject of the verb.	The entity, which is transferred, is realized as an accusative case phrase and it functions as the object of the verb.	eTu: V. + [NP-iTam-irundtu + NP-(ai) -]eTu: V. + [NP-LOC-irundtu + NP-(ai) -]
poRukku	pick up	Taker and the entity which is transferred	"	"	"	poRukku V. + [NP-LOC-irundtu + NP-(ai) -]
aLLu	scoop up	"	"	"	"	aLLu V. + [NP-LOC-irundtu + NP-(ai) -]
vaaru	scoop up	"	"	"	"	vaaru V. + [NP-LOC-irundtu + NP-(ai) -]
kooru	scoop up	"	"	"	"	kooru V. + [NP-LOC-irundtu

19. Verbs of earning

The verbs campaati and iiTTu are grouped here. campaati is used to denote 'earning money, name, fame, etc.' iiTTu is used in the written language to express 'earning or collecting money'. The verbs take a receiver (i.e. earner) realized as a nominative phrase which functions as the subject of the verb and the entity, which is, transferred (i.e. earned) which functions as the object of the verb. Generally the source is not mentioned, but if mentioned, is realized as a postpositional phrase carrying the postposition irundtu.

avan tupaaiy-il-irundtu paNam campatti-tt-u tan viiTT-ukku anuppu-kiR-aan
he Dubai_loc_from money earn_past_par his house_dat send_pres_he
Having earned money from Dubai, he sends it to his house.'

ndaan paNam campaati-tt-een
I money earn_past_I
'I earned money.'

avan poruL iiTT-in-aan
he money earn_past_he
'He earned money.'

The following table gives the syntactic and semantic features of this group.

Verb	Meaning	Participants	Surface Realization of Giver/Source and its functions	The characteristic feartues of Receiver/Goal and its function	The characteristic features of the entity which is transferred and its function	Sub-categoriz.
campaati	earn	Receiver (i.e. earner) and the enmity, which is transferred	The source is realized as a postpositional phrase carrying the postposition irundtu.	The receiver is realized as a nominative phrase and it functions as the subject of the verb.	The entity, which is transferred, is realized as an accusative case phrase and it	campaati: V. + [NP-(ai) -]

					functions as the object of the verb.	
iiTTu	earn	"	"	"	"	iiTTu V. + [NP-(ai) -]

20. Verbs of Adopting

tatteTu, cuviikari and cuviikaaram eTu can be grouped here. All these verbs mean 'adopt'. cuviikari is used only in the written language; tatteTu and cuviikaaram eTu are used in the spoken language also.

avan anta kuzandtaiy-ai tatteTu-tt-aan/cuviikari-tt-aan/cuviikaaram eTu-tt-aan
he that child adopt_past_he
'He adopted that child.'

The following table gives the syntactic and semantic features of this group.

Verb	Meaning	Participants	Surface Realization of Giver/Source and its functions	Surface Realization of Receiver/Goal and its function	Surface Realization of the entity which is transferred and its function	Sub-categoriz.
tatteTu, cuviikari and cuviikaaram eTu	adopt	Giver, receiver and the enity, which is transferred	The giver/source is realized in postpositional phrase carrying the postpostion iTamirundtu	The receiver is realized as a nominative phrase and it functions as subject of the verb.	The entity, which is transferred, is realized as an accusative case phrase and it	tatteTu: V. + [NP-iTamirundtu + NP-(ai) -]

					functions as the object of the verb.	
cuviikari	adopt					cuviikari: V. + [NP-iTamirundtu + NP-(ai) -]
cuviikaarameTu	adopt					cuviikaarameTu: V. + [NP-iTamirundtu + NP-(ai) -]

21. Snatching, plucking, removing, etc.

The verbs grouped here are piTungku, paRi, koy, aay, uruvu and kazaRRu as they denote removing or taking something from somebody or somewhere by force or by pulling. The take a receiver (remover), which is, realized as a nominative phrase which functions as the subject of the verb and the entity, which is transferred (removed entity) which is realized as an accusative phrase, which functions as the object of the verb. They can take a source, which is realized as a postpositional phrase carrying the postposition irundtu. piTungku denotes snatching, extorting and uprooting plants, hair, teeth, etc. paRi denotes snatching something from somebody, plucking fruits, flowers, leaves, etc. and removing weeds. koy denotes 'plucking flowers, leaves, etc and removing head from the body'. aay denotes removing leaves from stalks, twigs, etc.. uruvu denotes 'drawing out or pulling out something from a pile, bundle, sheath, etc. and stripping off leaves from a stalk, twig, etc.'. The use of koy is restricted to written language. piTungku cannot be used in the sense of plucking fruits, flowers, leaves, etc. paRi cannot be used denote uprooting plants, hair, etc. Of course, it can be used to denote removing weeds from paddy field.

avan avaL-iTam-irundtu paNatt-ai piTungk-in-aan
he she_from money_acc snatch_past_he
'He snatched the money from her'

avan ceTiy-ai piTungk-in-aan
he plant_acc pluck_past_he
'He uprooted the plant'

avan pall-ai piTungk-in-aan
he tooth uproot_past_he
'He uprooted the tooth'

avan avaL-iTam-irundtu paNatt-aip paRi-tt-aan
he she_loc_from money snatch_past_he
'He snatched the money from her'

avaL maratt-il-irundtu maangkaay paRi-tt-aaL
she tree_from mango pluck_past_she
'She plucked the mango from the tree.'

avan vayal-il kaLai paRi-tt-aan
he paddy-field weed pluck_past_he
'He removed weeds from the paddy-field'

avaL ceTiy-il-irundtu oru puuv-ai koy-t-aaL
she plant_from one flower_acc pluck_past_she
'She plucked a flower from the plant'

kolaiyaaLi avaL talaiy-aik koy-t-aan
murderer her head_acc remove_past_he
'The murderer removed her head'

avaL kopp-il-irundtu ilaikaL-ai aay-ndt-aaL
she branch_loc_from leaves_acc remove_past_she
'She removed leaves from the twig'

avan kaTT-il-irundtu puttakam onR-ai uruvinaan
he bundle_from book one_acc take out_past_he
'He took out a book from the books piled up there'

avan uRaiy-il-irundtu vaaL-ai uruv-in-aan
he sheath_from sword_acc take out_past_he
'He took out the sword from the sheath'

avan avaL viral-il-irundtu mootiratt-ai uruv-in-aan
he her finger_from ring_acc take out_past_he
'He removed the ring from her finger by a pull'

avaL andta kaamp-iliru-ndt-u ilaikaL-ai uruv-in-aaL
she that stalk_loc be_past_rp leaves_acc remove_past_she
'She stripped off the leaves from the stalk'

avaL uuciy-il-irundtu nduul-ai uruv-in-aaL
she needle_loc_from sting_acc pull out_past_she
'She removed the string from the needle'

avan avaL kazutt-il-irundtu maalaiy-aik kazaRR-in-aan
he her neck_loc_form garland_acc remove_past_he
'He removed the garland from her neck'

The following table gives the syntactic and semantic features of this group.

Verb	Meaning	Participants	Characteristic Features of Giver/Source and its functions	Characteristic Features of Receiver/Goal and its function	Characteristic Features of the entity which is transferred and its function	Sub-categoriz.
piTungku	snatch	Gainer, loser and the enity, which is transferred	The loser is realized as a postpositional phrase carrying the postpostion iTamirundtu.	The gainer is realized as a nominative phase and it functions as subject of the verb	The entity, which is transferred, is realized as an accusative case phrase and it functions as the object of the verb.	piTungku: V. + [NP-iTamirundtu + NP-(ai)-]
paRi	pluck	"	"	"	"	paRi V. + [NP-iTamirundtu + NP-(ai)-]
koy	pluck	"	The loser is realized as a postpositiona	"	"	koy: V. + [NP-LOC-irundtu +

			l phrase carrying the postpostion irundtu.			NP-(ai) -]
aay	pluck	"	"	"	"	aay: V. + [NP-LOC-irundtu + NP-(ai) -]
uruvu	strip	"	"	"	"	uruvu: V. + [NP-LOC-irundtu + NP-(ai) -]

22. Verbs of Stealing, etc

tiruTu, kaLavaaTu, apakari, kavar, koLLaiyaTi and cuuRaiyaaTu are put together as they denote unlawful possession of something from somebody or somewhere. They take three arguments (participants), the receiver, the loser and the entity, which is lost. The receiver, which is realized in nominative form functions as the subject of the verb and the entity of loss, which is realized in accusative form, functions as the object of the verb. The loser is realized as a postpositional phrase (marked by the postposition iTamirundtu). tiruTu, kaLavaaTu, apakari and kavar denote stealing. The use of apakari and kavar are restricted to written language. The verb koLLaiyaTi denotes robbing, which implies taking of personal property or valuable form another or form a place in a felonious manner. cuuRaiyaaTu denotes plundering, which implies robbery on an extensive scale or a ravaging or pillaging of a territory or a despoliation by force. In case of koLLaiyaTi and cuuRaiyaaTu, the loser can be a place or person and can be realized in accusative from. Idiomatically koLLaiyaTi means 'gain more money in business'.

avan avaL-iTam-irundtu paNatt-ait tiruT-in-aan/apakari-tt-aan/kavar-ndt-aan/ kaLavaaT-in-aan
he she_loc_from money_acc steal_past_he
'He stole money from her'

avan vazippookkarkaL-iTam-irundtu paNatt-aik koLLaiyaTi-tt-aan
he travellers_loc_from money_acc plunder_Past_he
'He robbed money from the travellers.'

avan vazippookkarakaL-aik koLLaiyaTi-tt-aan
he travellers_acc rob_past_he
'He robbed the travellers'

avan andta uur-aik koLLaiyaTi-tt-aan
he that village_acc plunder_past_he
'He plundered that village'

avan viyaapaaratt-il koLLaiyaTi-kkiR-aan
he business_loc rob_pres_he
'He is robbing (people) in the business'

avarkaL kaTaikaLaic cuuRaiyaaT-in-aan
they shops_acc loot_past_he
'They plundered the shops'

avarkaL andta uuraic cuuRaiyaaT-in-ar
they that village loot_past_he
'They plundered that village'

The following table gives the syntactic and semantic features of this group.

Verb	Meaning	Participants	Surface Realization of Giver/Source and its functions	Surface Realization of Receiver/Goal and its function	Surface Realization of the entity which is transferred and its function	Sub-categoriz.
tiruTu	steal	Receiver, loser and the entity, which is transferred	The giver (i.e. loser) is realized as a postpositional phrase carrying the postposition iTamirundtu.	The receiver is realized as a nominative phrase and it functions as subject of the verb.	The entity, which is transferred, is realized as an accusative case phrase and it	tiruTu: V. + [NP-iTamirundtu + NP-ai -]

					functions as the object of the verb.	
kaLavaaTu	steal	"	"	"	"	kaLavaaTu: V. + [NP-iTamirundtu + NP-ai -]
apakari	steal	"	"	"	"	apakari: V. + [NP-iTamirundtu + NP-ai -]
kavar	steal	"	"	"	"	kavar: V. + [NP-iTamirundtu + NP-ai -]
koLLaiyaTi	rob	"	The giver (i.e. loser) is realized as a postpositional phrase carrying the postposition iTamirundtu or as an accusative case phrase, which function as the object.	"	If the loser is realized in accusative case form, then the entity transferred will not be realized.	koLLaiyaTi: V. + [NP-iTamirundtu + NP-ai -]koLLaiyaTi: V. + [+ NP-ai -]
cuuRaiyaaTu	plunder	"	The loser could be a location, which is marked for accusative case, which functions as the object.	"		cuuRaiyaaTu: V. + [NP-iTamirundtu + NP-ai -], cuuRaiyaaTu: V. + [+ NP-ai -]

23. Verbs of Getting

aTai and perRu are grouped here as they denote getting something from somebody or somewhere. They are transitive verbs. They take a receiver, which is realized as a nominative phrase, which functions as the subject of the verbs, a giver/source, which is realized as a postpositional phrase (carrying the postposition iTamirundtu/ilirundtu) and an entity, which is transferred, which is realized as an accusative case phrase and which functions as the object of the verb. peRu and aTai are synonyms in this context.

avan aracar-iTam-irundtu oru yaanaiy-ai paric-aaka aTai-ndt-aan/peR-R-aan
he king_place_from one elephant_acc present_adv get_past_he
'He got an elephant as a present from the king'

avaL vangkiy-il-irundtu oru laTcam rupaay kaTan-aakap peR-R-aaL
she bank_loc_from one lakh money loan_adv get_past_she
'She got one lakh rupees as loan form the bank'

avan avaLai manaiviy-aay aTai-ndt-aan/peR-R-aan
he she_acc wife_adv get_past_he
'He got her as his wife'

The following table gives the syntactic and semantic features of this group.

Verb	Meaning	Participants	Surface Realization of Giver/Source and its functions	Surface Realization of Receiver/Goal and its function	Surface Realization of the entity which is transferred and its function	Sub-categoriz.
aTai	get	Giver, receiver and the enmity, which is transferred	The giver is realized as a postpositional phrase carrying the postposition irundtu (i.e.	The receiver, which is realized in nominative form functions as the subject of the verb	The entity, which is transferred, is realized as a case phrase, which can	aTai: V. + [NP-iTamirundtu + NP-(ai) -]

			ablative form)		be marked for accusative case suffix ai and it functions as the object of the verb.	
peRu	"	"	"	"	"	peRu: V. + [NP-iTamirundtu + NP-(ai) -]

24. Verb of Catching

piTi denotes 'catching; getting possession or control of something'. Depending on its collocation with nominal elements, it gives different meaning. The contexts involving transfer are listed below. piTi takes a receiver realized as a nominative case phrase, which functions as the subject of the verb, source, which is realized as a postpositional phrase (carrying the postposition irundtu), and the entity, which is transferred realized as an accusative case phrase, which functions as the object of the verb.

1. catch a physical object.

avan kaLLan-aip piTi-tt-aan
he thief_acc catch_past_he
'He caught the thief'

avan kuLatt-il-irundtu miin piTi-tt-aan
he pond_locd_form fish catch_past_he
'He caught fish form the pond'

2. catch hold of

avan avaL kaiy-aip piTi-tt-aan
he her hand_acc catch hold_past_he
'He caught hold of her hand'.

3. capture a place

avan andta ndaaTT-aip piTi-tt-aan
he that country_acc capture_past_he
'He captured that country'

4. hire.

avan aaTToo rikSaa piTi-tt-u paLLikkuuTattiR-kuc ce-nR-aan
he auto rickshaw hire_past_par school_dat go_past_he
'He hired an auto-rickshaw and went to school

5. catch bus, taxi, train, etc. to travel.

avan eTTu maNi rayil-aip piTi-tt-u puunaa va-ndt-aan
he eight o'clock train_acc catch_past_par Poona come_past_he
'He caught the eight O'clock train and came to Poona'

6. take something sold by an auction

avan andta kaar-ai eelam piTi-tt-aan
he that car-acc auction catch_past-he
'He bought the car in an auction'

7. take by lease.

avan andtat toopp-aik kuttakai-kkup piTi-tt-aan
he that groove_acc lease_dat catch_past_he
'He leased that groove'

8. buy a cow, ox, buffalo, etc.

avan ainduuRu ruupaay-kku oru pacu piTi-tt-aan
he five-hundred rupees_dat one cow buy_past_he
'He bought a cow for five hundred rupees'

9. collect or catch water, etc. pouring out from a tap; catch rainwater.

avaL vaaLiy-il taNNiir piTi-tt-aaL
she bucket_loc water catch_past_she
'She collected water in the bucket'

10. withhold a part of payment.

avan avaL campaLatt-il nduuRu ruupaay-aip piTi-tt-aan
he she salary_loc hundred rupees catch_past_he
'He withheld hundred rupees from her salary'

piTi can be considered as the transitive counter part of verbs of being caught like cikku, akappaTu, maaTTu and piTipaTu. But its range of use is much wider than those verbs.

miin valaiy-il cikk-iy-atu/akappaT-T-atu/maaTT-iy-atu/piTipaT-T-atu
fish net_loc be caught_past_it
'The fish is being caught in the net'

avan miin piTi-tt-aan
he fish catch_past_he
'He caught the fish'

The following table gives the syntactic and semantic features of this group.

Verb	Meaning	Participants	Surface Realization of Giver/Source and its functions	Surface Realization of Receiver/Goal and its function	Surface Realization of the entity which is transferred and its function	Sub-categoriz.
piTi	catch	Receiver and the enity, which is transferred	The source is realized as a locative phrase marked for ablative irundtu.	The receiver, which is realized in nominative form functions as the subject of the verb	The entity, which is transferred, is realized as a case phrase, which can be marked for accusative case suffix -ai and it functions as the object of the verb.	piTi: V. + NP-(ai) -]

25. Verbs of Getting, Being Caught, etc.

The verbs grouped here are kiTai, kiTTu, cikku, akappaTu, maaTTu and piTipaTu. They are intransitive verbs. The entity, which is transferred and which is realized as a nominative case phrase is the subject. These verbs do not take an active receiver (realized in nominative form). The receiver is realized either as a dative case phrase or as a postpositional phrase marked for iTam. In the case of kiTai and kiTTu, the receiver is realized as dative case phrase. kiTTu is synonymous with kiTai. But the use of kiTTu is restricted to written language. kiTTu is also used with the meaning 'be got; be obtained'

avan-ukku avaL-iTam-irudntu pattu ruupaay kiTai-tt-atu/kiTT-iy-atu
he_dat she_place_from ten rupees be got_past_it
'He got ten rupees from her'

avan-ukku veelai kiTai-tt-atu/kiTT-iy-atu
he_dat job be got_past_it
'He got a job'

avan-ukku taNTanai kiTai-tt-atu/ kiTT-iy-atu
he_dat punishment be got_past_it
'He got punishment'

In the case of cikku, akappaTu, maaTTu and piTipaTu also the subject, which is realized in nominative form, is the entity transferred (i.e. that which is caught). These verbs are capable of taking a locative phrase, which could be a human/animate benefactor/receiver (marked for the locative postposition iTam) or an inanimate trap (marked for locative case suffix il). The verbs cikku, akappaTu, maaTTu and piTipaTu generally imply 'trapping' and thus differ from kiTai and kiTTu. cikku denotes 'being entangled, being trapped, being ensnared and being caught'. akappaTu, maaTTu and piTipaTu are synonymous with cikku in a number of contexts. The semantic area of akappaTu is wider than cikku.

avaL avan-iTam cikk-in-aaL/akappaT-T-aaL/maaTT-in-aaL/piTipaT-T-aaL
she he_place catch_past_she
'She was caught by him'

cingkam valaiy-il cikk-iy-atu/akappaT-T-atu/maaTT-iy-atu
lion net_loc be caught_past_it
'The lion is caught in the net'

eli poRiy-il cik-kiy-atu/akappaT-T-atu/maaTT-iy-atu
rat trap_loc catch_past_it
'The rat is caught in the trap'

The following table gives the syntactic and semantic features of this group.

Verb	Meaning	Participants	Surface Realization of Giver/Source and its functions	Realization of Receiver/Goal and its function	Surface Realization of the entity which is transferred and its function	Sub-categoriz.
kiTai,	get	Giver, receiver and the entity, which is transferred	The giver/source is realized as a postpositional phrase carrying the postposition iTamirundtu (i.e. ablative form).	The receiver is realized as a dative case phrase.	The entity, which is transferred, is realized as a nominative phrase and it functions as the subject of the verb	kiTai: V. + [NP-kku + NP-iTamirundtu -]
kiTTu	get	"	"	"	"	kiTai: V. + [NP-kku + NP-iTamirundtu
cikku	be caught	Receiver and the entity, which is transferred	The presence of giver/source is not realized.	The receiver is realized as a postpositional phrase carrying the postposition iTam.	"	cikku: V. + [NP-iTam]

akappaTu	be caught	receiver and the enity, which is transferred	"	"	"	akappaTu V. + [NP-iTam]
maaTTu	be caught	receiver and the enity, which is transferred	"	"	"	maaTTu V. + [NP-iTam]
piTipaTu	be caught	receiver and the enity, which is transferred	"	"	"	piTipaTu V. + [NP-iTam]

26. Verb of accept

eel denotes 'accepting something'. It is generally followed by the benefactive auxiliary verb koL. It is a transitive verb. The acceptor, which is realized in nominative form functions as the subject of the verb and the entity, which is accepted and which is realized in accusative from functions as the object of the verb. It can take a giver realized in ablative form marked by iTamirundtu. It can take an adverb formed by adding aay (an adverbial formative suffix) to a noun denoting a kinship relation or a social relation.

avar avaL-iTam-irundtu viNNappatt-ai eeRRaar
he she_place_from application_acc accept_past_he
'He accepted the application from her'

avan avaL ta-ndt-a paric-ai eeR-R-u-kkoN-T-aan
he she give_past_rp presentation
accept_past_par_possess_past_he
'He accepted the present given by her'

avan raataiy-ai manaiviy-aay eeR-R-u-kkoN-T-aan
he Radha_acc wife_adv accept_past_par_possess _past_he
'He accepted Radha as his wife'

The following table gives the syntactic and semantic features of this group.

Verb	Meaning	Participants	Surface Realization of Giver/Source and its functions	Surface Realization of Receiver/Goal and its function	Surface Realization of the entity which is transferred and its function	Sub-categoriz.
eel	accept	Acceptor, giver and the entity, which is accepted	The giver is realized as a postpositional phrase marked for ablative irundtu.	The acceptor is realized in nominative form and it functions as the subject of the verb.	The entity, which is transferred, is realized as an accusative case phrase and it functions as the object of the verb.	eel: V. + [NP-ai -]

27. Conclusion

The verbs of transfer are typically three place verbs, which take a giver, receiver and the entity, which is transferred as the arguments. Some of them take the three arguments, some of them two and a few of them only one. The meanings of the verbs range form giving to losing and receiving to gaining. Tamil display a well- organized system of transfer verbs, which make it possible to express different kinds of transfer.

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